wasting powder simply for the purpose of making

"I do not believe," he added, "that any on will doubt my friendship for Cuba. Every pulsation of my beart is with the patriots who are Sighting for liberty, and is in utter detestation of the brutalities of Spain. But, holding as I do that condition of mind, I do not believe that there is any further necessity for considering this resolution, and I hope that the Menate will proceed to the consideration of the Indian Appropriation bill."

Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) then arose to ask unanimous consent for a resolution, which he

Resolved, That the President is requested to ommunicate to the Senate such information a has been furnished to, or obtained by, the Executive or the Department of State relating to the arrest and imprisonment of George Wash ngton Aguirre, a youth of 19, a citizen of the United States, who in order to obtain the bene fit of a general amnesty proclaimed by the Cap tain-General of Cuba, surrendered to the Span

There," said Mr. Morgan, "Is an association names and dates that have a great hold upon the American people. It seems that this youth surrendered on the 4th of July, and that his name is George Washington Aguirre. He surrendered under a proclamation of amnesty. Doubtless he is one of those American boys of Cuban origin who went to Cuba to take a hand

in this scrimmage."

Mr. Morgan read a letter from Ethan Alien of New York stating the facts in the case. When he pronounced the writer's name he said: re is another name connected historically with the United States, and I suppose I can venture to assume here that this boy, whose name s George Washington Aguirre, is a citizen of the United States because Ethan Allen has said

Mr. Hoar (jocularly) Is be the Ethan Allen of the Revolution I Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) - He is the President of

the Cuban Junta in New York. Mr. Morgan-He is the grandson of the Ethan Allen of the Revolution, and he is very apt, therefore, to be the President of the Cuban Junta. I ask the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. Gray (Dem., Del.) I ask the Senator from Alabama to modify the resolution so as not to make the Senate responsible for its allegation of

make the Senate responsible for its allegation of facts of which the Senate can know nothing. If the Senator puts in his resolution the word "alleged." I will not object to it.

Mr. Morgan modified the resolution in that way, with the sarcastic remark that the Senate had got to a point where it was not willing to take any responsibility, and as so modified the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. White (Denn, Cal.) made some humorous remarks upon the substitution of George Washington Aguirre for Don Julio (which name he pronounced Hulkol Sanguily. He regretted that the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations iMr. Sherman) was not in his place, for he thought it possible he might have held in his pocket vesterday the pardon of Fon Hulio Sanguily. Perhaps if the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations had been asked about it he might have suggested that it was a matter or an executive session, and Senators might have been placed incommunicade, and constituted themselves a body of pacificados. [Laughter.]

ter.)
Mr. Lodge, in reply to Mr. White, denied the intimation that the Committee on Foreign Relations had yesterday information of the pardon of Sanguily. The case had been considered by the committee for more than a month, and had been postponed from time to time at the request he committee for more than a month, and had een postponed from time to time at the request if the State Department on the ground that pain had promised to pardon the man-inally the committee reported the resolution, and it was debated in the Senate. The next-norning the cable announced that Sanguily ad been pardoned. The action of the Senate id it; and now the committee was succeed at or its efforts. The matter was not to be settled y ancers nor by the misprounciation of the ame Julio.

Mr. Call (Dem. Flat said the prescipe of

by ancers nor by the mispronunciation of the name Julio.

Mr. Call (Dem., Fla.) said the principle involved in the Sanguily resolution should have aroused the patriotic instincts of every American citizen, and yet there were Senators on this floor interposing objections whenever any question arose touching the rights of American citizens in Cubs. Mr. Call offered a resolution, and asked for its immediate consideration and passage, calling upon the President to send to the Senate all correspondence relative to the imprisonment and death in Cuba of Dr. Ruiz, an American citizen, and to state also what efforts, if any, have been made to obtain further information on the subject.

Mr. White objected. He referred in humorous terms to the speech of Mr. Lodge, of whom he spoke as one of the great men of the world. As to the mispronunciation of the name Julio, Mr. White intimated that all other Spanish scholars must be in error, and that only the Senator from Massachusetts knew the correct pronunciation. And now that Sanguily was free, the Senate was told that Ur. Ruiz had been intimated by the Senator from Florida (Mr. Call) that because he (Mr. White) and some other Senators were not in favor of going to war every day, without knowing what they were colms to Senators were not in favor of going to war ever day, without knowing what they were going to fight about, they were guilty of the murder of

fight about, they were gullty of the murder of Huiz. Haughter.]

Mr. Hale submitted to Senators the absolute necessity of devoting the remaining six days of the seession exclusively to the appropriation bills. He was reminded that there were really only five days left; but he said that doubtless it would be necessary for the Senate to sit on Sunday. Mr. Morgan, in his bitterest and severest tones, told Mr. Hale that he ought to start out on a regular tour of lecturing if he could find a jot of school children for his andlence. [Laughter.]

told Mr. Hale that he ought to start out on a regular tour of lecturing if he could find a lot of school children for his audience. [Laughter.] The Senator from Maine served notice yesterday, he said, that the Sanguily resolution could not pass, after the Senate, by a large majority, had displaced the appropriation bill with it.

Mr. Hale interposed an objection to the construction Mr. Morgan placed upon his remark, and said that what he meant was that such a resolution could not be expected to pass without reasonable debate.

"Oh, it makes little difference what the Senator now says," retorted Mr. Morgan, "we all knew what he meant. He meant that it should not pass at all if he could help it. The Senator from California took the floor during the afternoon and made a long constitutional speech, not on the merits of the resolution at all, but for the purpose of staving off action until something happened. Now that something has happened, how are we informed of it? Through the press. We have nothing from the President to show that Sanguily has been pardoned. We are left altogether in the dark. The relations between the President and the Congress and the American people on this Cuban question are so strained that we are unable to get any information out of him. I do not wonder that the President prefers the darkness to the light.

Mr. Morgan then turned his attention to the Sonator from Massachusetts (Mr. Hoar), and to his declaration yesterday that Sanguily's naturalization papers were fraudulent. When Mr. Hoar attempted to explain he was stopped imperatively by Mr. Morgan, who said he was not asking him for information. He was stating his position from the record. The same angry manner was shown to Mr. Hale when he some time afterward tried to break in with a remark. "I object to interruption," Mr. Morgan exclaimed, "and I call the Senator to order."

The Presiding Officer—The Senator from Alabama declines to yield.

"And if that was too polite an intimation,"

bama declines to yield.

"And if that was too polite an intimation."
Mr. Morgan exclaimed, "I call him to order. He must not interrupt me, and I do not intend that he aball."

he shall.

Mr. Morgan quoted Consul-General Lee's statement as to Sanguily being a brave soldier, as to his having served in the last war in Cuba from 1867 to 1877, and as to his having been wounded several times, and exclaimed: "Glorious record of this lover of liberty; glorious example for us and our children. Yes, for us who have forgotten how our liberties were won. Sanguily sets us an example which I hope the younger men of the country can feel. Yet I know that among the ciders, who have got to be either of the class or defenders of the class called business interests, are many who have forgotten the last instincts of patriotism, and are now just as cor-

the claters, who have got to be either of the class or defenders of the class called 'business interesta, are many who have forgotten the last instincts of patriotism, and are now just as corroded as were the Tories and Whigs in the days of the Revolution.

Mr. Morgan read with marked emphasis from the New Testament the story of Paul's imprisonment, of the magistrate offering him a pardon on condition that he would depart privily, which condition Paul refused, declaring that he was a Roman citizen, had been arrested and flogged without trial, and refusing to move until the magistrate came in person and begged him to go in peace. He contrasted in scornful tones the respect accorded to the Roman citizenship of St. Paul to that accorded to the American citizenship of Sanguilly. He said the friends of Cuba, when they began to discuss this question, knew that Spain had not only apologists but direct advocates on the floor of the Senate, but that made none the less peremptory the obligation for them to do their duty.

Referring to the cable despatch that pardon had been extended to Sanguilly, he asked what had brought that about. He said it was because the Queen of Spain—for whom he had a great respect—could have sustained by any law of humanity or otherwise the action of her officers in Cuba, would she not have felt it her duty to stand by them Hat, said Mr. Morgan with bitter sarceson, think what loy this result must bring to that statesman in the White House, who for two years has been down on his "hunkers" reason, think what loy this result must bring to that statesman in the White House, who for two years has been down on his "hunkers" reason, think what loy this result must bring to that statesman in the White House, who for two years has been down on his "hunkers" reason, think what loy this result must be, he continued, "when he hears that, after all the combinations between the crown of Spain and the President of the United States, they have taken this poor creature out of prison and have at last, aragged ou

Again, he spoke of the President as "a slug-famagos."

Again, he spoke of the President as "a slug-gard sleeping and snoring while Americans sur-fered. "The President," he added, "escapes two duties, one to his country and another to his manhood. I am willing he may escape both.

SANGUILY'S CITIZENSHIP.

The Record of His Naturalisation in the Supe rior Court Here on Aug. 0, 1878.

The suggestion made in Thursday's discussion Senate over the case of Julio Sanguily, who for two years was incarcerated in a Spanish prison in Cuba, that there was a possibility of fraud or imperfection in his naturalization papers, would be scouted by all the friends and ac quaintances of the late Joseph M. Mestre, who wore to Mr. Sangully's qualifications as a wor thy applicant for United States citizenship. Mr was a well-known lawyer here, a mem ber of the firm of Olcott, Mestre & Gonzalez of 35 Broadway. The firm name is still continued the business being carried on by Mesars. Olcott and Gonzalez. Mr. Mestre died in Havans 10 years ago. In this city Mr. Mestre esided at 450 West Twenty-third street. M Gonzalez said yesterday that although he had alization of Mr. Sanguily-although he re time—he knew that Mr. Mestre, who was a man of high character and was very careful of facts in all cases, would not have put his name to the affidavit made in support of Mr. Sanguily's ap-

in all cases, would not have put his name to the affidavit made in support of Mr. Sanguily's application had he not been convinced of the truth of the statements made in it.

As attorney, Mr. Mestre appeared in the Superior Court of the city of New York on Aug. 6, 1878, "in the matter of Julio Sanguily, on his application to become a citizen of the United States." The record, which Assistant Special Deputy Clerk John H. Loos of the Naturalization Bureau looked up yesterday, shows that Mr. Mestre deposed that he was well acquainted with Sanguily; that Sanguily had resided in the United States for three years next preceding his arrival at the age of 21 years; that he had ontinued to reside in the country up to the time of making the application; that he had resided here five years, including the three years of his minority, and had resided in the State of New York for one year at least immediately preceding the application; that he had during that time behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same."

Deponent verily believes, "the affidavit continues, "that for three years next preceding this application, it has been the real and honest intention of the said applicant to become a citizen of the United States."

Sanguily is described in the papers as "gentleman, residing at the corner of Fifth avenue and Forty-second street. He subscribed to three formal oaths, one setting forth the facts already given in Mr. Mestr's affidavit, as to his age, his residence in this country, and his intention for the three preceding years to become a citizen and residence in this country, and his intention for the three preceding prince, potentate, state or sovereignty whatever, and particularly to the King of Spain, of whom he was before a subject; and another promising to support the Constitution of the United States and absolutely and entirely renouncing and abjuring all allegiance and fidelity to the Kin

DETENTION OF THE DAUNTLESS. The Treasury Department Refuses to Allow

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The alleged filibustering steamer Dauntless, in whose behalf suit was filed yesterday against the Collector of Customs at Jacksonville for unlawful detention, declined to accept the conditions offered by the Treasury Department for her departure from that port. Permission was asked by the owners of the wrecking expedition to Fernandine, Fla. The suggestion was made by the Dauntiess people that an officer of the Government accompany the vessel as custodian. The Treasury Department granted the permission, imposing, however, the further condition that affidavits should be furnished that there was no intention to violate the navigation and neutrality laws. The owners of the Dauntless declined to make the sworn statement, and the steamer was obliged to remain at Jacksonville.

A renewal of the application for permission to allow the Dauntless to proceed from Jackson.

A renewal of the application for permission to allow the Dauntless to proceed from Jackson-ville to Fernandina without conditions other than the presence of a Federal officer on board, was made to the Treasury Department to-dag. It is unlikely that the department will change its first decision. It is suspected there that a combination of fillbustering expeditions is being planned. The Bermuda was reported to have left Bermuda for Fernandina several days ago, and the officers of the revenue patrol are on the lookout for her. As Fernandina is also the proposed destination of the Dauntless, the department officials think there is good ground for proceeding with the utmost care in dealing with steamers suspected of being engaged in filibustering operations.

RUIZ'S TRAGIC DEATH.

The Spanish Government Says If Any Wrong Was Done the Guilty Shall Suffer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-Official cablegram from Madrid received at the Spanish legation regarding the death of Ruly show that the Gov rnment is aroused to energetic action, and that orders have been sent to Cubs to have thorough investigation into the affair. This is regardless of the question of Ruiz's nationality or whether he is an American or not the Govcommitted those guilty shall be punished.

In the meantime no efforts are being spared to determine whether Ruiz was an American citizen, and under both the State Department and the legation authorities the records are being searched. So far it can only be found that Ruiz, then a dental student, took out his first papers, declaring his intention in Philadelphia on Dec. 19, 1877. This was near the close of the last revolution. He soon graduated as a dential and returned to Guanabacoa in 1880, where he had returned to the United States, and the ever returned to the United States, and ones it appear that he lived here long enough to acquire naturalization. However, the Madrid Government will push the investigation of his death just as forcibly as possible, and if Gen. Lee's charges are correct, that the doctor was killed or driven to suicide by his jallers, the severest punishment of military law will be executed on those responsible. ernment has determined that if a crime has been

RUIZ WAS AN AMERICAN. Record of Mis Naturalization in 1880 Found

in a Philadelphia Court.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26,-There is no doubt hat Ricardo Ruiz de Ugarrio, or Ricardo Ruiz, who is said to have been beaten to death in a Spanish prison in Cuba, was an American citizen. He was naturalized in this city. To-day a record of his naturalization was found in the record of his naturalization was found in the Prothonotary's office. Under his full name, Ricardo Ruiz de Ugarrio, Ruiz declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States on Dec. 19, 1877, and final naturalization papers were granted on Jan. 21, 1880. When he came to this country he called himself simply Ruiz. He was naturalized in open court by Judge Thomas K, Finletter.

The papers were regularly indexed under the name Ugarrio, and when the controversy was begun over his nationality the name Ruiz could not be found. The discovery to-day, however, removes all doubts on the subject.

Missouri Upholds Consul-General Lee.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 26. - The lower ouse of the Missouri Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution one clause of which reads "Resolved, That it is the sense of this House that the course of the Administration in Wash-ington in ignoring outrages upon the rights, liberties, and lives of American citizens in Cuba, and refusing to extend to them adequate pro-tection, as requested by our Consul-General to Cuba, is in violation of the principles, traditions, genius, and spirit of this Government; is a cow-ardly surrenner of its dignity, and is calculated to cause the American people to bow their heads in shame for the lack of courage, patriotism, and nonor shown by the President of the United States in his failure to sustain our brave and patriotic Consul-General in Cuba in his just de-mands upon the Spanish authorities for protec-tion to American citizens." hat the course of the Administration in Wash

lated. But I wash my hands of it bere, in the presence of the Senate of the United States. I am not guilty. Thank God of that."

Mr. Morgan was on the floor over an hour. After he resumed his seat the bitterness faded out of the debate. Instead of it there was a witty passage between Senators Daniel (Dem., Va.) and Gray (Dem., Del.). When the former used the Spanish word incommunicado, Mr. Gray assumed ignorance of its meaning and said hat he thought the Senator from Delaware had just been talking very good Spanish. This politic retori, with its unexpressed but well-understood meaning, provoked an outburst of laughter on the floor and in the galleries.

The Cuban question was permitted to subside, and the actual condideration of the Indian Appropriation bill was resumed. The bill had not been passed when at 6 P. M. a recess was taken until 7:30 P. M.

At the morning session the Indian Appropriation bill taken up, but was laid aside, and the House bill was passed authorizing the Territories to fund their indebtedness at a lower rate of interest. At 11:40 the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

military line.

As the eastern trocha is far longer than the western trochs, from Mariel to Majana, which was constructed for the operations against Maceo, it not only requires more men, but has already cost more money. The last repairs ordered on the trocha by Weyler are estimated to cost \$500,000. The old forts and defences still exist ing from the last war have been of great use to

the Spanish engineers.

Weyler's intention was to build another trochs to guard the entrance to the province of Matanzas, but he has not carried out the work, owing to the large sum it would cost and the little tin at his command if the proposed trochs were to be of any use against Gomez. He says, however, that the strong columns he has ordered to oper ate on the boundaries of the province of Matan zas practically represent another trocha.

The uneasiness felt in Havana over the reports of Gen. Gomez's last successes has been dmost forgotten to-day owing to the great excitement caused by the speeches in the United States Senate on Thursday relating to the case of Julio Sanguily. In spite of the efforts of the authorities, the strong antipathy of the Spaniards here against Consul-General Lee is again manifesting itself to a dangerous degree.

The news that the Queen Regent has pardoned

Julio Sanguily, and that he was freed this morn

ng upon the receipt by the Marquis of Ahumad of a cable order from Madrid, has produced in-tense feeling among the Spaniards here, and the authorities have fell obliged to take the utmost of a cable order from Madrid, has produced in tense feeling among the Spaniards here, and the authorities have felt obliged to take the utmost precautions to prevent an attack on Sangully by the mob before he sails for the United States, as he intends to do, on the first steamer.

Sanguily received the news of his release with the utmost joy, and a pathetic scene occurred between him and his wife and son when they saw the positive evidence of his freedom. The Spanish officers who guarded Sanguily for two years in the fortress of la Cabana felt the pathes of that family scene. They say that it is impossible to know Sanguily without loving his frank and noble character, and that his sufferings were enough to move even his enemies to compassion. Sanguily is about 50 years old, but looks more than 65. His imprisonment, and still more, the slender chance he scened to have of ever being released, have contributed to ruin his health. He intends to go to the United States with his wife and son.

Further details about Dr. Buiz prove that the information his wife and son.

Further details about Dr. Buiz prove that the information his wife and he tried to send to Consul-General Lecabout the horrible torture he was suffering was intercepted by spics of Fonsdeviella. Until Ruiz had been killed and his wife applied in person to Gen. Lee, the American Consul-General know nothing of the facts.

Fonsdeviella says that even if there were proof beyond any doubt that Dr. Ruiz was murdered, no Spanish Government would dare to punish him because he deserves promotion.

The report is circulating that near Arroyo Naranjo, province of Havana, and at El Hecreo, province of Matanzas, two American citizens have been killed with machetes by Spanish guerrillas. It is said that the Spanish soldiers destroyed their papers and all evidence which could aid in their identification.

At Vista Alegre, province of Matanzas, an engagement has teken place between the guerrillas of the Spanish Lieutenant Cepero and an insurgent band commanded by Alvar

In despatches from Madrid it is said that the

wounded.

In despatches from Madrid it is said that the Government is alarmed over the attitude assumed by the merchants of Catalonia with regard to the intended modification of the tariff in Cuba. A committee from these merchants has called on the Queen Regent and on Senor Canovas, presenting an energetic protest against the proposed reforms.

Senor Morote, correspondent of El Liberal, sent his seconds yesterday to Senor San Miguel, editor of La Lucha, demanding that he either withdraw the paragraphs which appeared on that day against him in an editorial or fight a duel. Senor San Miguel accepted the duel and appointed his seconds. The editorial said that Senor Morote's alleged capture by the forces of Maximo Gomez was a lie, and that the correspondent of El Liberal, in open violation of the military laws, went voluntarily to the insurgent's camp to obtain sensational news. Later, the seconds decided that Senor Morote's challenge was not justified and, therefore, there will be no duel.

SANGUILY SET FREE.

He Will Leave Havana for New York To-Day WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Spanish Minister has been advised by Marquis de Abumada that the pardon for Julio Sanguily was received from Madrid to-day. Sanguily was immediately reeased from prison and will sail for New York

by to-morrow's steamer. Secretary Olney with the official notification of Sanguily's pardon in his hands visited Presiient Cleveland at the White House an hour before the Cabinet met.

FIGHTING IN MANILA.

An Uprising Suppressed After Several Hours-200 Insurgents Killed.

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- A despatch to the Central News from Madrid says that the Government has received information that a sudden uprising occurred in Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, yesterday. The insurgents made an attack upon the quarters of the Spanish carbineers and carried them by storm. Fighting then began in the streets, and was prolonged for several hours. The Spanish troops were finally victorious, and by nightfall all disorder had been suppressed. When the fighting ceased the bodies of 200 insurgents were lying in the streets.

WEYLER'S PLACARD CAMPAIGN.

His Army Attacked the Patriots With Leaflet

Seffer Tomas Estrada Palma, the Cuban delegate in this city, received yesterday the following letter from Gen. Rius Rivera, Commander of the patriot forces in the province of Pinar del Rio:
"Rio Hondo, Jan. 11, 1897.

"DEAR FRIEND: I write still under the sorrow ful impressions caused by the death of our heroic and beloved General and friend. Antonio Maceo, which appears to be fully confirmed. It is sad, indeed, that this perhaps greatest figure of our revolution should disa pear at a time when the triumph of our cause for which, he fought more than any one else is a certainty.

'All in our ranks feel the blow just the same as all the Spaniards rejoice to the verge of in-sunity, believing, fools that they are, that the sanity, believing, fools that they are, that the revolution has received its final blow. They are now bury spreading the news and sending their columns as far as our outposts, which receive them with I ullets. They reply with a few shots and retreat, leaving hundreds of leaflets announcing, he death of Gen. Macco, and inviting us to surrender. That you may judge of the effect of this invitation upon our solders, I will say that some of the leaflets have been returned to the Shanish headquarters with these words written on the back:

"If you have killed our General, each one of us will be converted into a Macco to avenge his death. It is not by sending these bits of paper that you will vanguish us. Come and light like men. Cuba Libre forever!"

Gen. Rivera then describes Weyler's campaign early in November, which, he says, was a "ridiculous failure." Weyler was said by the Sonaish to have "400 men or souare mile," but, save Gen. Rivera, his "famous campaign was turned to our advantage. His troops tries twice to take our positions in the hills. Failing in this, they began then to destroy everything alongside the railway line. Many of the pacificoscame to the hills with us. Others, those living near to towns, took refuge in them.

"The Spanish army in the province now is

"The Spanish army in the province now is sufficient for the defence of the towns and convoys, not so to take the offensive against us in the hills. Should the enemy not receive any more reinforcements we shall soon be here in position to attack them.
"Wevier's plan was not completely absurd, especially having, as he had, so numerous an army at his command, but our means of resistance are immense. We are determined to win our freedom. We have a newerful ally, the climate, which plays haven with the climate, which plays havor wit

To Cure a Cold in One Day Take Laxative Brome Quinine Tablets. All drugg

ALASKA BOUNDARY TREATY. Test of the Instrument Signed by Soci

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The following is the full text of the Alaskan boundary treaty recently signed by Secretary Olney and British Ambassador Pauncefote:

ARTICLE L Each Government shall appoint one Commis sioner, with whom may be associated such surveyors, astronomers, and other assistants as each Government may elect.

The Commissioners shall at as early a period as practicable proceed to trace and mark, under the field, so much of the 141st meridian of west purpose of determining the exact limits of the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867. Inasmuch as the summit Mount St. Elias, although not ascertained to lie in fact upon the 141st meridian, is so nearly coincident therewith that it may conveniently be taken as a visible landmark whereby the in itial part of said meridian shall be established it is agreed that the Commissioners, should they conclude that it is advisable so to do, may de-flect the most southerly portion of said line so as to make the range with the summit of Mount St. Elias, such deflection not to extend more than twenty geographical miles northwardly from the initial point.

ARTICLE II. The data relating to the determinations already made at this time by either of the two Governments concerned of points on or near the 141st meridian for the purpose of fixing its position shall be aubmitted by each Government to the Commissioners, who shall decide which of the results of the determinations shall be adopted by them. In case of disagreement between the Commissioners as to the correct geographical coordinates of one and the same point determined by either of the two Govornments separately, a position midway between the two locations in question of the 141st meridian shall be adopted, provided the discrepancy between them shall not exceed 1,000 feet. In case of a greater discrepancy a new joint determination shall be made by the Commissioners.

ARTICLE III.

ARTICLE III.

The location of the 141st meridian as determined hereunder shall be marked by intervisible objects, natural or artificial, at such distances apart as the Commissioners shall agree upon, and by such additional marke as they shall deemed to mecessary, and the line, when and where thus marked, in whole or in part, shall be deemed to permanently define for all international purposes the 141st meridian mentioned in the treaty of March 30, 1567, between the United States and Russia, and in the treaty of Feb. 28 (16), 1825, between Great Britain and Russia.

The location of the marks shall be described by such views, maps and other means as the Commissioner shall decide upon, and duplicate records of these descriptions shall be attested by the Commissioners jointly, and be by them deposited with their respective Governments together with their final report hereinafter mentioned. ARTICLE III. ARTICK IV.

Each Government shall bear the expenses incident to the employment of its own appointees and of the operations conducted by them, but the cost of material used in permanently marking the meridian and of its transportation shall be borne jointly and equally by the two Governments.

ABTULE V.

The Commissioners shall diligently prosecute the work to its completion, and they shall submit to their respective Governments from time to time, and at least once in every calendar year, a joint report of progress and a final comprehensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

hensive report upon the completion of the whole work.

The present convention shall be duly ratified by the President of the United States of America, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and by her Britannic Majesty, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington or in London as soon as possible within twelve months from the date hereof.

In faith whereof, we, the respective plenipotentiaries, have signed this convention and have hereunto affixed our seals.

Done in duplicate, in Washington, the thirtieth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven.

BICHARD OLNEY,

JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

SEARCH FOR THE SOLDIER BOY. Detectives Expect to Go to Cuba to Try and Find Young Gibson.

The police of nearly every city in the United States have been asked to search for Holden Putnam Gibson, the thirteen-year-old boy who has been missing from the home of his mother, 46 West Sixty-eighth street, since Tuesday,

As told in yesterday's SUN, the boy's friends believe he has gone to Cuba to be a soldier in the Cuban war. He was educated in a military school, and like his antecedents, among whom was Israel Putnam, the Revolutionary hero, young Gibson was always anxious to fight on the field of battle.

young Gibson was always anxious to fight on the field of battle.

For the past three months he has been receiving a business training in the offices of the New York Life Insurance Company. It was for the purpose of going to the insurance company offices that he left his home on Tuesday morning, but he did not reach there.

He has the appearance of a boy of seventeen years old, being big and broad-shouldered. When he left home he wore a brown jacket, light-striped trousers, a dark overcoat, and black derby hat.

At the offices of the life insurance company it was stated yesterday that in a few days, if the boy did not appear, the search would be ex-

oy did not appear, the search would be ex ended to Cuba.

The Cuban League to Senator Sherman This telegram was sent yesterday:

"NEW YORK CITY, Feb. 26, 1897. "DEAR SIR: With unbounded satisfaction we read this morning your speech, delivered in the Senate yesterday, demanding protection for American citizens in Cuba and in all parts of the world. We are inspired by your strong, clear, and emphatic declarations, with hope and confiand emphatic declarations, with hope and confi-dence that for four years to come the honor of our country will be maintained inviolate at home and abroad, and that our glorious flag will not be trailed in the dust nor allowed to protect a tyrant. Your words have cleared the sky and revealed the sun of liberty enlightening the world.

oorld.
"Again and again accept our hearty thanks.
"With best wishes and profound respect.
"We remain, dear sir.
"Yours faithfully.
"ETHAN ALLEN.
"President.
"Cuban League of the United States.
"FRANCIS WAYLAND GLEN.
"Hon. JOHN SHERMAN.
"Secretary.

"Hon. John Sherman, "Washington, D. C."

Spain Takes a Cheerful View of Things. MADRID, Feb. 26.-A note was issued to-day saying that apart from the payments made of ecount of exemptions from military service, which amounted to 15,000,000 pesetas during th first seven months of the financial year, the other contributions during the same period show an excess of 8,000,000 pesetas. In face of these results the Bourse rumors of alleged difficulty in the payment of the coupons of the external loan are absurd.

are absurd.

The note adds that the relations between Spain and the United States are undisturbed by the present disputes, which are like those that have already occurred regarding the taking part in the insurrection in Cuba by Americans. The terms of Minister Taylor's recent note to the Government were not abnormal.

A Bright Little Wair.

John Leigh, seven years old, appeared at the Harlem Police Court of his own accord yester day, and asked that some one be detailed to show him the way home. He said that he lived at 2423 Eighth avenue. He had gone out with several other boys on Thursday, but had become separated from them somewhere in Morrisania He said that he wandered about all night. A policeman took the little fellow home.

Almost Blind

Was My Little Girl, Owing to Scrofula Trouble.

She was treated by physicians and sent to a hospital without being cured. We resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and in a week we could see a change. We continued giving her this medicine, and to-day her eyes are perfectly well; there is not a blemish on her skin and she is the picture of health." B. C. ALLEN, 221 West 61st Street, New York, N. Y.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is the One True Blood Purifier.

Sold by all druggists. \$1, six for \$5. Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. MR. RHODES ON THE STAND.

LABOUCHERE PUMPS HIM ABOUT GERMANY AND THE BOERS.

Speech by Krueger Gave Rhodes the idea That the Beers Intended to Intro-duce German Influence Into the Republic-Langhter at Mr. Labouchere's Expense. LONDON, Feb. 26. - The South African Committee of the House of Commons, appointed to

inquire into the Jameson raid into the Trans-vaal, resumed its sittings to-day. A number of peers and members of the House of Commons were present, but, for the first time since the inquiry began, the Prince of Wales was absent

When the committee was called to order the examination of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, formerly Premier of Cape Colony, was continued by Mr. Edward Blake.

Mr. Blake asked about the statement read

by Mr. Rhodes as to the intention of the Boer Government to introduce foreign influence into the Transvaal. Mr. Blake said ne as sumed that Mr. Rhodes had adequate grounds for the statement. Mr. Rhodes sail that he had, but if he should give his reasons for his belief it might do harm and cause irritation to s friendly power. Nevertheless, he absolutely believed it.

Mr. Blake then asked it Mr. Rhodes did not think that his aiming to prevent another for-eign power from introducing its influence into Africa was not an imperial matter upon which he ought to have consulted with his colleagues in the Cabitet of the Cape Colony and also with the home Government, to which ques tion Mr. Rhodes replied that he could only answer that he had not consulted either his

answer that he had not consulted either his colleagues or the home Government in the matter, adding. "You must remember that when we federated tanada it was the local people who federated tanada it was the local people who federated and the imperial Government gave its final sanction to it."

Mr. Rhodes admitted that he had instructed Mr. Rutherford Harris, his agent in Loudon, to communicate confidentially the plans of the secret movement to certain tersons in England, but he refused to give their names. Mr. Rhodes was asked whether he regarded his having a force ready to march into the Framwal as consistent with his position as Premier of Cape Colony and replied that it was for the committee to judge his conduct, which did not appear to him to have been theoryistent.

did not appear to him to have occurrent.

Q.—Do you think that the end justified the means? A.—If I had succeeded we should have had a union of Africa, and the Chartered Company would have profited greatly. As I failed I must take the responsibility, and I nope that the future will accomplish the union. I also hope that the committee in their deliberations will take into consideration the objects I had in view.

will take into consideration the objects I had in view.

Mr. Rhodes was then examined by Mr. Labouchere, who asked him whether Germany was the power-lie had believed to have been favored by Fresident Krüger, to which question Mr. Rhodes answered 'Yes.'

Mr. Labouchere then asked the witness what evidence he had upon which to base his belief that the Hoor Fresident was trying to introduce German influence into the Transvaal, and in rebly Mr. Rhodes read extracts from a speech, delivered by President Krüger before the German Ilub of Pretoria on the occasion of the birthday of the German Enperor in 1895, in which the Boer President asserted that Great Britain had relinquished her claim of 1895,in which the Boar President asserted that Great Britain had relinquished her claim of suzerainty over, the Transvaal, and declared that he had been able to make a treaty with Germany so that if one netion tried to kick the Transvaalers other nations would try to stop her. Mr. Rhodes also said that he had reasyn for belief that President Krüger intended by this speech to claim the right to make such a treaty and confirm it without the sanction of the Queen.

The whole tendency of the Transvaal policy, he added, was in favor of foreigners, Germans especially, at the expense of the English.

The whole tendency of the Transvaal policy, he added, was in favor of foreigners, Germans especially, at the expense of the English.

Mr. Labouchere Ferhans President Krüger's speech was an after-dinner oration,

Mr. Rhodes—But President Krüger drinks nothing stronger than water.

Mr. Rhodes—But President Krüger drinks nothing stronger than water.

Mr. Rhodes added that the Transvaal Gevernment had refused administrative positions to all Englishmen and Dutchmen in the Transvaal, preferring to import persons from Germans, and Holiand to nill them, and had also given all the Boer contracts to Germans, and excluded from the Transvaal all products of the "Cape Colony. The witness referred to the objection raised by the German Minister of Foreign Affairs in a speech in the Reichstag to a commercial union of the South African States as being likely to lead to a political protectorate and the exclusion of German good, and dealed that a policy of protection existed at the Cape.

"Protection," he said, "means had factories and had articles for the benefit of a privileged few."

Mr. Rhodes further said that in some of the

and had articles for the benefit of a pririleged few."

Mr. Rhodes further said that in some of the mines they had intended to employ Americans only, because of their better acquaintance with deep levels.

To a question by Mr. Labouchere as to the meaning of the words "civil rights." as used by Mr. Rhodes, that gentleman answered with much ware the. "The Johannesbergers have no civil rights, and no body of Englishmen will ever remain in any place for any period without insisting upon their civil rights."

Evidence showing the animosity of the Transvall toward the Cape Colony and Great Britain was introduced, in the course of which Mr. Rhodes took from his pocket and read a long extract from a speech in regard to Crete recently delivered in the House of Commons by Mr. Labouchere. As he finished reading Mr. Rhodes said: "I quite agree with Mr. Labouchere, and transfer the sentiments expressed by him to the state of affairs in the Trans-

chere, and transfer the sentiments expressed by him to the state of affairs in the Trans-vaal." This remark created a laugh, in which Mr. Labouchere joined.

The witness said that Mr. Joseph Chamber-lain had absolutely no knowledge whatever of the revolutionary movement, and at this re-mark Mr. Chamberlain said that he would be very glad to answer any question on the sub-ject. The committee adjourned until next Tues

day.

During the examination of Mr. Rhodes by
Mr. Labouchere the latter was consuming Mr. Labouchers the latter was consuming sandwiches, washing them down with water, whils the ex-Premier of the Cape Colony was regaling nimself with sandwiches and stout.

THE ALABAMA AWARD.

Mr. Curron Unable to Say What the United States Will Do With the Surplus.

LONDON, Feb. 26 .- In the House of Common to-day Mr. Thomas G. Bowles, Conservative member for Lynn Regis, asked whether it was true that the sum of \$3,000,000 of the Alabam claims award still remained in the hands of the Government of the United States and what prospect there was that any part of it would be pect there was that any part of it would be repaid to Great Britain after the claims for compensation had been satisfied.

Mr. George N. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, said it was his belief, from accounts published in the United States, that a certain portion of the award still remained with the American Government. It would be contrary to the undertakings of Great Britain in the Treaty of Washington, made in 1871, to request the return of any sum left over after the claims against the award had been satisfied.

Mr. Bowles—is there any prospect of the United States Government offering to repay any surplus!

surplus!

Mr. Curzon—I am afraid that I cannot speak for the United States Government. [Laughter. LATIMER JONES WILL COME HOME. He Has Been Extradited and Will Be Brought

Here for Trial. LONDON, Feb. 26.-Latimer R. Jones, the American stock raiser who was recently ar-rested near Scarborough on charges of having obtained large sums of money by forgeries committed in New York, was again arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court to-day and surrendered for extradition. Mr. Arthur Gill, counsel for Jones, pleaded that only one charge had been Jones, pleaded that only one charge had been made against the prisoner, that of forging the name of one Tuttle. The accused, he said, had since repaid Tuttle large sums of money and had received requests that more be paid.

Counsel said he did not think that the prosecution of Jones was han hide, and thought that if the New York authorities had known the facts it was very unlikely that they would have asked for the prisoner's extradition.

The Judge took a different view of the matter and ordered Jones's extradition.

The Fulda Helpiug the Steamer Gera.

Naples, Feb. 26,-The German steamer Fulds. Capt. Petermann, from Genoa for New York, is assisting the German steamer Gera, from Genoa for Sydney, N. S. W., which is aground in the Ischia Channel.

The Venezuela Commission Winding Up Its Affairs.

mission held to-day what was probably its last session. The meeting was in the nature of a winding up of the affairs of the commission and winding up of the affairs of the comunission and a closing up of its business affairs. During its existence it has heard and collected much valuable testimony and prepared a great many exhaustive reports, which are now being printed. The work of the commission has not been lost, as the result of its labors will be to greatly simplify the work of the Arbitration Tribunal when it meets. All the data, maps, testimony, and reports will be placed at the disposal of the arbitrators as soon as they are ready to receive it, and they will undoubtedly be greatly aided thereby.



Much of the cream is still unskimmed, and there're many different pans to skim from.

Sack suits and cutaways, for Spring, fummer and Winter; were \$14 to \$28-now \$19; young men's

Spring overcoats that were \$15 to \$30; the silk lined, now \$15, young men's sises \$12; the sergelined, \$10, young men's sizes \$8.

Boys' long-trouser suits for Spring or Winter; sizes 12, 13, 14, and 15 years; solid colors and fancy mixtures; single and double-breasted, were \$11 to

Trousers that measure 27, 28, 29 and 30 inch waist: made to sell at \$5 to \$7; now \$3.

You don't care how or why we do it, so long as you get them.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty second and Broadway.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. lengter Chandler's Proposed Inquiry Into Wice

LIFE WARHINGTON TOPICS.

Senator Chandler's Proposed Inquiry Into Riccition Methods in Various States.

WARHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Senator Chandler is proparing a political surprise in the nature of a proposed sweeping investigation of the methods of the Democrats in South Carolina, Delaware, and Alabama. His real object is to reach the South Carolina situation, which has been under consideration in the House ever since Representative Murray failed to stop the count of the electoral vote of that State. The House Committee on Election of President and Vice-President has practically deeded that it will not have time at this session to send a committee down to South Carolina to investigate the charge contained in Mr. Murray's numerous petitions, so Senator Chandler has taken up the Murray fight and will make it from the Senate end of the Capitol. Senator Chandler stood ready to sign the protest against the counting of the electoral vote of South Carolina is the counting of the electoral vote of South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina is an authorize the Committee on the South Carolina, and the Proposes to ask the Senate to appoint a select committee, our authorize the Committee on Elections, to make a thorough investigation of the political situation in the States made. In order to avoid the charge of sectionalism, he will include in his session to the Delaware case, which has been swold study finance this year, so as to have seen to be supplied with copies of the political field in South Carolina is a committee on the South Carolina is a committee on the South Carolina is a section and the South Carolina is a section and the South Carolina is a section and the South Carolina is an autho

The last meeting but one of the Cleveland Cabinet was held to-day. It is said that personal affairs incident to the close of the Admin sonal affairs incident to the close of the Administration formed much of the subject matter discussed. At any rate the President asked Secretary Herbert about the portrait Charles Ayer Whipple has just finished of the Secretary, which is to be placed in the Navy Department, and the Secretary sent word to the department to have it sent over to the White House. Four men bore the big canvas, surrounded by a heavy frame, into the Cabinet room, where it was inspected and commented on by the official associates of the subject. The President is endeavoring to decide on an artist to paint his portrait for the White House collection, and is examining the work of a number of artists.

The House Committee on the Judiciary to-day favorably reported a bill which makes it a misdemeanor for any person to transmit by any demeanor for any person to transmit by any telegraph or telephone company any despatch from one State or Territory into another State or Territory relating to lotteries, pool selling, bookmaking, or gambling. The first offence is punishable by imprisonment for not more than successful that the selling punishable by imprisonment for not more than \$1,000. or both. It further provides that no common carrier or corporation or employee thereof shall transmit such despatches, and for every infraction of the law they also shall be subject to the foregoing penalty.

foregoing penalty.

The Senate Library Committee to-day made an adverse report on both bills relative to the incorporation of the Society of the Colonial Dames and the National Society of Colonial Dames.

THE PERRINE LAND GRANT. It Validity Sustained by the Senate Com

on Public Lands. WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Perrine grant, involving 23,000 acres of land in Florida, which has been under investigation for the past week

by the Senate Committee on Public Lands, is found by this committee to be regular in every respect. None of the charges made by those attacking the grant is sustained. The committee reports that the testimony shows that the grant was issued in the regular course of business in accordance with the law, and that the evidence upon which the patents issued had not the faintest suspicion of fraud attached to it. The evidence further showed that the Perrins heirs had expended something like \$40,000 in improvements upon the property in order to protect their grant, and that at a fair valuation the whole property was, possibly, worth no more than that sum. The attack against the validity of the grant came from people who had entered into contracts with the heirs, and who, the committee say, pursued this policy in order to force a better bargain with the owners of the land. respect. None of the charges made by those

Xaval Orders.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The following naval orders were issued to-day:

orders were issued to-day;

Commander C. W. Watson is ordered to command the naval station at New London. Conn., March 11. on being relieved at the Washington yard by Commander G. W. Pigman, ordered there for ordnance instruction. The Steel Board will be dissolved in March, its President, Capt. G. W. Coffin. going to the Retiring Board as a member, Passed Assistant Engineer E. R. Freeman going to the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and Naval Constructor H. B. Dashiel resuming his duties in the Construction Bureau.

Chief Engineer G. E. Tower is placed on the retired list. Chief Engineers G. Cow of the Puritin and J. P. Mickley of the Terror exchange places.

Lieutenant-Commander W. Swift is detailed to the Ordnance Bureau, and Prof. Simon Newcomb is detached from the Naval Observatory. Washingron, Feb. 26.—The Venezuelan Com-

Movements of Saval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Detroit has arrived at Bangkok to receive the short-term men of the Machias, when she will resume her cruise home via Suez. The Maine is at New Orleans, the Dolphin at Washington, and the Montgomery has left Key West for Mobile, on being relieved by the Marblehead. Torpedo Boat No. 6 reached Washington this evening, and will be exhibited to members of Congress down the Potomer La-marray.

TO KEEP A HUSBAND HAPPY GOOD LOOKS, GOOD DRESSING, AND

PLIRTING ONE WOMAN'S WAY

Woman May Filet with Her Husband Be. fore Marriage or Not as the Cheesen, Nays Mrs. Fry to the Professional Womens After Marriage II Becomes a Sacred Duty. The stage masqueraded in citizens'clothes at

the Waldorf yesterday afternoon—and very fine clothes they were, too. There were Julia Marlowe and Robert Taber and Joseph Holland and William Gillette and Mrs. John Drew and two or three dozen more of famous Thespians. There were also several hundred who would like to be famous-seven hundred people in all-and they nacked the new ballroom to the doors in order to help the Professional Woman's League celebrate its fifth anniversary.

Lillian Russell was there. Lillian was a

dream in pansy velvet and a claret-colored hat, turned up in the back in order to accommodate a good-sized conservatory. Cellist Van Biens was there. The new ballroom is popular with all long-haired men; there are so many mirrors that, if one takes a little care, one need never be out of sight of oneself. The crowd was full of familiar faces. Viola Allen, Giulia Valda, Guido Marburg, Mrs. Andrew Mack, Burr Me-Intosh, Mrs. Robert Mantell, Mrs. Maurica Barrymore, Mr. Charles Richmond, "Signor" Perugini, B. Russell Throckmorton, Mrs. William Gerry Slade, Billings Birch, Mr. and Mrs omas Shea, Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Edison, and a hundred others, among them, the Rev. Charles Eaton.

The best thing on the programme came last,
It was a sketch called "The First Jury of
Women (Man's Bugaboo)," by Arlo Bates,
adapted and arranged by Miss Mary Shaw. The down the house, for at the close, when the audi ence was wildly applauding and calling for Miss Shaw, there was a tremendous crash. The thing had been too funny even for the stolid waiters and they doubled up in convulsions of mirth and let the dishes slide. The cast was:

Mrs. John Drew
Miss Laura Buris
Mrs. George Wood
Mrs. Edwin Arden
Mrs. Edwin Arden
Miss Clara Bunter
Mrs. W. G. Johns
Mrs. Mrs. Edwin Arden
Mrs. Mrs. George
Mrs. Mrs. Golbert
Mrs. Queenle Vassar Lynch
Miss Midred Holland
Miss Olive Oliver
Mr. Burr McIntosh
Mrs. George
Mr. Burr McIntosh

her paper too long—or too broad. She didn't care much for facts anyway. One could make interesting statements on almost any subject if one didn't have to be trammelled by facts. Get-ting approximately near her subject, Mrs. Fry said: ting approximately near her subject, Mrs. Fry said:

"Humor is a late endowment of women. They have only lately learned to make a joke, and but very lately, indeed, learned to take one. But we have learned. That's the reason we are so much nicer than we were. We have changed. The woman of to-day doesn't fail on her husband's neck and cry: 'Never mind, John! you have me and the children!' when that is just the trouble. She sees the point nowadays. I asked a friend of mine, who is the happiest woman I know—that is to say, whose husband is the happiest man I know—how she managed it, and she said, 'Good looks! good dressing! and flirting!' And when I inquired about the fifting, she explained: 'A woman may or may not flirt with her husband before she marries him. That is as she chooses. But to flirt with her husband after she marries him is the sacred duty of every woman!"

she chooses. But to flirt with her husband after she marries him is the sacred duty of every woman!"

Mrs. Fry said that she seemed to have drawn a circle of frivolities merely to show that they had a centre of gravity, and at this point she gave some more excellent advice, which furnished her with a round-up for her paper.

"I seem to be in the predicament of the Englishman who fought a duel with a Frenchman in a darkened room. He did not want to hit has opponent, so he fired up the chimney and-brought down the Frenchman. I have shot at our frivolities, but I seem to have brought down only the same old duties.

The new set of officers of the league is as follows: President, Mrs. A. M. Palmer: Corresponding Secretary, Miss Sarah Palmer: Recording Secretary, Mrs. Lucia Balcom; Treasuret, Mrs. Edwin Knowles; Auditor, Mrs. Westover, Alden; Vice-Presidents, "Aunt Louisa" Edridge, Lotta Crabtree, Jennie June Croly, Mrs. John Drew, Jessie Bartlett Davis, Mrs. Barney Williams, Mrs. Alice Maddock, Mrs. Eather Hermann, Mme, Janauschek, and Eleanor Kick Ames. The new members of the Executive Contention of the Country of the Reconstitution of the Reconstitution. Mrs. Sol. Smith, and Mrs. Edward Arden,

IN THE HOUSE.

The International Monetary Conference Bill Passed by a Vote of 278 to 8.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The House to-day, by a vote of 279 to 3, passed the Senate bill authorizing the President to appoint Commissioners to represent the United States at any international monetary or bimetallic conference called to se-cure by agreement a fixity of value between silcure by agreement a fixity of value between silver and gold. The negative votes were cast by Messrs. Henry (Ren., Conn.), Johnson (Rep., Ind.) and Quigg. (Rep., N. Y.). The announcement of the passage of the bill, and the vote, was received with laughter and applause.

The debate lasted two hours, and was participated in by a dozen or more of the members. The operation of the rule permitting motions to suspend the rules and pass bills, began to run to-day for the remainder of the session, and under that rule the following measures were passed:

passed:
Setting apart a site in the city of Washington for a memorial building to be creeted by the Daughters of the American Revolution.
Providing for arbitration of labor troubles between the management of interstate commerce carriers and their employees.
Prohibiting the importation of impure and unwholesome tea.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.-The Senate committee made very little change in the Fortifications bill, which was reported to-day. They add \$163. bill, which was reported to-day. They add \$163, \$16, making the total \$9,717,141. The estimates called for \$18,410,256. The increases were closed defence guns of eight, ten, and twelvinch calibre, under contract, \$143,816; pawder and projectiles for reserve supplies for arms ment of fortifications, \$100,000; for purchase of machine guns, musket calibre, of America manufacture, \$20,000; expenses under Harrar of Ordnance, \$10,000. The only reduction made is an item of \$8,000 for purchase or manufacture of carriages for coast-defence guns.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.